The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending May 10, 1879, was:

The Anniversaries.

Total for the week

The anniversary meetings of several of the leading religious and benevolent organizations of the country were commenced on Sunday evening last by the American Home Missionary Society at the Broadway Tabernacle, and they will be closed this evening at the same place by the American Board of Foreign Missions. The proceedings of these dozen or fifteen societies afford to their supporters and their opponents materials for reflection and comment, while they are not unworthy of the serious attention of that large body of people who usually bestow on

subjects of this kind a mere passing glance. It appears from the annual reports of these organizations that their operations in the past year have been of the usual character, though perhaps on rather an extended scale. They seem generally to be out of debt, or only slightly involved, while the receipts into their treasuries are, with few exceptions, a little in excess of those of the previous year. This, however, is a deceptive standard whereby to measure their financial achievements, for, in comparison with the growth of the country in population and wealth during the mean time, the contributions to their funds are far below what they were forty years ago.

The slight interest which these meetings have excited here and hereabouts is a noteworthy feature of the week. Except on two or three occasions, the Tabernacle has not been more than half filled. The largest gatherings were on Tuesday, when a thousand rosy-cheeked Sunday school children lifted their voices in song, and on Friday evening, after it had been widely advertised that TALMAGE was to address the American Temperance Union, and that his Brooklyn admirers would come over to greet him. Nobody was disappointed. As all hearts were elevated on Tuesday by the melody of the young innocents, so on Friday a packed audience sent up a shout when the lank figure of the escaped, yet uncleansed, Presbyter appeared on the platform.

The small attendance at the meetings might be partly due to the fact that the distinguished clergymen of this city and Brooklyn were conspicuous by their absence. If shepherds on high salaries stayed away, the sheep who get no pay would naturally excuse themselves from attendance. But the main reason was that the oratorical feast to which the people were invited was not very rich or savory. The managers of the societies did not seem to know that the two million of souls that dwell within sound of Trinity's chimes are accustomed in the course of a year to listen to a great deal of public speaking of the most interesting description. The majority of our regular clergy, both Protestant and Catholic, are exceptionally able and eloquent. The displays at our bar are models for the forum in the other chief cities of the Union. Our large political meetings are often addressed by the most distinguished statesmen in the country. No lecturer is listened to here unless he is master of his theme, and of the most attractive mode of

presenting it. Those who shape these anniversary meet ings should know that a people accustomed to such exhibitions of oratory do not like to be bored by prosy speakers from rural districts, even though Princeton or Yale made them Doctors of Divinity ever so long ago Nor can returned missionaries interest them by faint, dull sketches of events in Turkey which the daily newspapers of the city had printed in flying colors months before.

The Troubles of Commissioner Hayt.

Jersey criminal code.

The indictment of Indian Commissioner HAYT, in his capacity as President of the International Trust Company of Jersey City, for false and fraudulent statements in regard to the solvency of that company, might perhaps excite less attention but for the enormous puffing which CARL SCHURZ has given to the head of the Indian Bureau. Of course, the Hudson County Grand Jury in its action of Wednesday last, did not in any manner connect Mr. HAYT's peculiar banking in Jersey City with the same gentleman's function as an ornament of the Fraudulent Administration. All that the Grand Jury cared to know was that, apparently, by false and fraudulent representations of the assets of his company, designed to attract the savings of people who wished to put them in a secure place, he had made himself liable, on conviction, to a penalty of two years' imprisonment at hard labor and \$400 fine, imposed under the New

When Mr. CARL SCHURZ took up, last winter, with such an outburst of outraged virtue, Sheridan's suggestion that the Indian Eureau was not all that it should be, he dwelt particularly on the strict business principles and rigid adherence to law which he said had been introduced into the civil service under the Fraudulent régime. "Now, under this Administration," he wrote, "the thieves are at last on their way to the penitentiary, dishonest or incompetent agents are held to account and dismissed without mercy, the Ring men and fraudulent claimants unite in a chorus of curses against the Interior Department and struggle to get out of its clutches, the leaks and opportunities for fraud and peculation are stopped one after another by effective business reforms, and every possible effort is fearlessly made to raise the service to a proper level of honesty and efficiency." The Grand Jury writes a curious comment on this panegyric, when it indicts as a fraud, and a maker and publisher of frauds, that very one of HAYES'S officers whose administration formed the

basis of Mr. CARL SCHURZ's fro'hy rhetoric The gravamen of the offence charged against HAYT seems to be that he published slips of colored paper containing the assertion that the company of which he was President "is the only savings bank in the State with a paid up capital of \$200,000 for the security of depositors." On the other side of the slip was a yard measure, marked off in inches-just the thing to be kept in households, where women, knowing little of the facts regarding savings institutions, could be deceived by what appears to the Grand Jury a deliberate and fraudulent lie.

It is said that Prosecutor McGill expects to prove that this fraudulent representation was concocted by Mr. HAYT himself, after consulting with Secretary CARR and Director FIELD. Undoubtedly Mr. HAYT, though the fact that he serves the Fraudulent Admin-1stration must in general weigh heavily against him, is entitled to a suspension of but that the so-called Trust Company is a wreck, and that many people have bitterly

confidence they put in it, are already established facts. If, in addition, it should be shown that Mr. HATT allowed deceptive statements to be made, in order to attract custom, even though he did not himself draw them up, clearly he was not fit for his place in that company, and is not fit for his place in the Indian Bureau. The cautious suggestion which Mr. Schurz so indignantly resented, was not that Mr. HAYT as Commissioner had knowingly done wrong, but that he was imposed upon by those who did and that he then backed up the wrongdoers. If Mr. HAYT's name has been used in defrauding the Jersey City families of their earnings, it will no longer appear so monstrous as Mr. SCHURZ declared, to believe that his name and place have also been used for defrauding the distant Indians. The fact that he belongs to the Fraudulent Administration is a hard fact to reconcile with the theory that he is intrinsically an honest man.

The King of the Roosters.

The Wolfe investigation at Harrisburg goes on swimmingly. At every meeting of the Committee the probe goes deeper, and the odor of corruption becomes more overwhelming. The ghastly attempts of members to make it appear that their base solicitations of each other, the earnest appeals to come along and "be a rooster," and to go "to see Kemble," were "only in fun," are becoming more and more pitiful.

Day after day the melancholy procession continues-members marching up in squads to be sworn and examined as to whether they have ever been improperly approached by KEMBLE, or QUAY, or any of the army of lobbyists who labored under the management of these noted chiefs of the Ring. When one of them swears that he was so ap proached by another member, and besought to name his price, under a solemn assurance that KEMBLE would pay it, the accused member stands up-for the whole Legislature attends these sessions of the Committee-and denies first that he ever said it and then vehemently declares that it was all a joke-a peculiar way he had of extracting mirth from the most serious mat-

As might have been expected some of the Philadelphia members, who are generally the cattle of the Ring, and answer to drover KEMBLE's whip, do not appear to great advantage under the flerce light of Mr Wolfe's investigation. On Thursday night the victim was one CLARKE of that ilk. He testified on his own original examination that he was one of the purest fellows alive, and knew nothing bad going on around there; and in answer to particular questions, he emphatically insisted that he never told FOSTER of Lehigh or anybody else that there was money to be made by voting for the steal. But when the Committee got through the Ds and the Fs, and came to the aforesaid FOSTER of Lehigh, there was a dreadful discharge of small shot into the flock of fluttering roosters, and this Mr. CLARKE appeared to be hit.

FOSTER is a short, stout, choleric German, and went straight to the marrow of things. CLARKE, he said, had urged him to vote for the steal, and told him there was \$300 in it for him. FOSTER marked the bill on his file. and examined it carefully, whether with a view to the \$300 or not he didn't say; but he found "so many snakes in it" he could really have nothing to do with it. He was introduced to the seasoned roosters, bedevilled and worried by the agents of the Ring; and in short, said Foster, "they followed me about like a set of hounds following a deer." He was told that they-the company and the roos ters-had had a special meeting in Philadelphia and had agreed to raise the price to \$500 per vote; but Foster had lively visons of the serpents' den before his legislative eyes and declined to venture in. At last they seem to have concluded that FOSTER was a tough, although a promising subject, and concluded to bring him into contact with the master mind-with Mr. KEMBLE

FOSTER went readily, for he said he was ossessed of a strong curiosity to see the King of the Roosters," as he irreverently described this renowned leader of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. When he entered the presence chamber at the Brady House, conducted by a trusty runner, FOSTER says the King of the Roosters took an attitude and surveyed him from head to foot as if he intended to shake his resolution by the terrors of the royal countenance. Then, after an effective pause, the King demanded in a terrible voice: "How are you on bill 103?" that being the legislative designation of the steal in hand. FOSTER said, in a subdued and humble tone, we presume, that he could not vote it, because it violated the Constitution. Mr. KEMBLE told him that if he entertained scruples of that kind they could have nothing to do with him. In reply Foster reminded him that SAM JOSEPHS, when engaged in the same usiness and for the same parties, used to nake big promises, which were not always followed by the cash, and he mildly insinuated that perhaps Mr. KEMBLE might be a bird of like feather, seeing that they were all roosters together. "Oh," said his Majesty, "if you doubt about getting the money, you can have \$1,000 right away." Then Foster came out in his true colors. #He bearded the King. as it were, on his throne, and defied the great rooster on his dunghill. He told him he was a Democrat, and therefore could not sell his vote. When the Democrats went into that business with the freedom of the Republicans, he imagined the people would be able to see no difference between the two parties. He insisted also that he really had sincere respect for the Constitution which he had sworn to support, and could not be induced to violate his oath-at all events not for \$1,000.

Then Mr. FOSTER turned upon his heel, and left the "King of the Roosters" to his reflections.

The Work of Evangelization and Its

Cost. This is the season when the great religious ocleties take an account of stock on hand, eigher up the totals of their receipts and expenditures, and compute their spiritual gains for the year. It is proper that they should choose New York as the place for making these material and immaterial exhibits, for this is one of the great exchange of the world, and hither the seekers for the money which furnishes the sinews of spiritual as well as carnal conflicts must come to replenish their treasuries. New York also is a liberal city, not wanting in religious and charltable works, and with plenty of energy to push them forward.

We therefore welcome to the city in this bright May weather our friends from all parts of the country, clergy and laity both, and hope they will enjoy their stay, even though they find less stir made over them Judgment under this particular indictment; than in the old days when the anniversaries were affairs of far greater public interest than they now are. New York has grown rued, in the less of their hard earnings, the I very big, and has a multiplicity of things to I in the view of the journal established by the

attract its attention, so that meetings which might be the town's talk in smaller places pass by here without exciting the notice of any considerable class outside of those immediately concerned in them. Yet the societies which call them together report heavy receipts and keep up the zeal, generosity, and courage of their friends by more or less satisfactory statistics of results ac-

complished with their money. The most important of these meetings so far held have been those of the American Bible Society on Thursday, the American Tract Society on Wednesday, the American Sunday School Union on Tuesday, the Seaman's Friend Society on Monday, and the Home Missionary Society on Sunday and on Wednesday; and this evening the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will detail their work among the heathens abroad. Meantime, MOY-JIN-KEE, a converted Chinaman, has begun missionary labors right here in New York, where there are a thousand heathen Chinese who can be reached at much less expense than those who remain at home, and who besides enjoy the advantage of observing the superiority of Christianity as practised in one of the most civilized of capitals.

It seems, according to Moy-Jin-Kee, that the Chinamen are very suspicious of our people, thinking they mean them harm rather than good, and it can't be denied that there is some reason for their fears, since, instead of rejoicing that they have come hither, where the full flood of religious light may be poured on them, a large share of our Christian people urge that they be sent back to heathen China, or that no more of them be allowed to cross the Pacific. MOY-JIN-KEE says the Chinese boys in the city have tried to go to the public schools to learn English, as they have a right to do. but the Christian boys hoot at them and worry them so that it is impossible for them to remain. So long as they are treated in this way, how can we expect them to prefer our religion to the one in which they have been brought up? Let the speakers this evening take hold of this subject, and tell us why we should send money to China to convert the heathens, when we have so many of them in our own country before whom we do not even set an example of charity and forbearance, the prime elements

of the Christian character. The business of making religious tracts has gone on during the year at a rapid rate. The receipts of the Tract Society have been over \$400,000, and the expenditures a few thousand dollars less, more than half the money going for the editing, manufacture, and issue of its publications. This society does some beautiful typographical work, but how much of what the types print is really valuable? How much would be considered worth printing at all by any other than an organization which obtained its money by gift rather than as a return for value received? It is also worth asking whether the supply of tracts is not already in excess of the demand. But Dr. Scupper, a missionary to Hindostan, declared at the neeting on Wednesday evening that a tract ontaining the Ten Commandments in Hindostance led to the conversion of an old Brahmin and all his followers.

The Sunday School Union reports that, during the fifty-five years of its existence, it has organized 67,154 Sunday schools, containing 2,869,872 scholars, at a cost of \$2,471,620. One of the speakers at its meeting said that in nine favored counties of this State, out of 317,000 children only 150,000 attended Sunday school, and that the same ratio practically prevailed throughout the United States. If, therefore, the Union progresses in its work at the same rate in the future as in the past, and the cost keeps the same, it will take many years before all the children are brought into the Sunday schools at an expense of about one dollar each. This society has an enormous catalogue of Sunday school books printed by it, but it remains a question whether it would not be best to let the book publishers supply such publications in the ordinary way of trade. then, if charitable people organizations wished to distribute any of them in large quantities, they could do so at less cost and with less machinery than are now required; and, besides, less trash would be published.

The Home Missionary Society is an organization of the Congregationalists. It has had about 950 ministers in its service during the year, laboring in thirty-four different States and Territories, and has spent about \$260,000. The number of hopeful con versions was about 3,250-about \$80 each. The Seamen's Friend Society spent \$77,000 during the year, and sent out 821 libraries to ships, and at its home in Cherry street it accommodated 1,994 boarders, doubtless ac-

complishing much good. These facts and figures show that the work of evangelization is going on vigorously, and that even hard times do not seriously affect the contributions of the pious. But is it managed as economically as men's private business? What proportion does the cost of gathering in the money through travelling agents and the salaries of the superannuated or unsuccessful preachers who are charged with its distrioution bear to the sum given by the pious How many cents out of a hundred given by the poor widow for the conversion of the heathen, for instance, actually get to the lands of darkness? These things are worth thinking about, and we suggest to the officers of the societies that they ought to ascertain the exact facts.

Mr. Hayes's Chances for the Republican Nomination Next Year.

The Fool hunter has made several important captures recently, but he seems to have overlooked the offices of the newspapers which are seriously discussing RUTHERFORD B. HAYES'S availability as a Republican candidate for President in 1880. Our illustrated contemporary, the Graphic hinks, or thought a few days ago, that if he contest between HAYES and the Demoratic majority in Congress should be pro onged, a new issue, which it terms "Presient coercion," might come to the front, bringing HAYES into great prominence as a candidate for the next Republican nomina-

The Springfield Republican, a newspaper which is never designedly humorous, thinks that the veto of the Army Appropriation oill has given "a great impetus to the project of renominating Mr. HAYES in 1880." It names over what it considers his peculiar qualifications for office, chief among which it mentions the fact that he is reported to have written the veto message himself without any assistance from Mr. Evants or W. K. Rogers, or even from his former usiness partner, LE Duc. This surprising and unexpected display of intellectual resources, together with his talent for preserving an "imperturbable serenity" when kicked and cursed by the men who put him into the White House, has, according to the Republican, suddenly opened the eyes of the Republican leaders, so that many who have hitherto scoffed at Mr. HAYES as a spineless jackass are now "eager to take him for a candidate in 1880." The principal obstacle,

late Mr. Bowles, is Mr. HAYES'S own declaration against a second term, contained in his letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination of 1876.

If this were all that stood between Mr. HAYES and renomination, we could readily relieve the mind of our Massachusetts contemporary. It is now universally admitted that the letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination was not written by an unaided mental effort of Mr. HAYES's, like the veto message of last week, but by Mr. CARL SCHURZ, an eminent civil service reformer, who is himself, for reasons beyond his con trol, ineligible for the office of President Now, Mr. CARL SCHURZ, whatever may have been his personal opinion on the one term question, had no moral or legal right to sign away the political future of Mr. HAYES of Ohio. Whether Mr. CARL SCHURZ held in his own fingers the pen that ren ulterior ambition, or stood over Mr. HAYES of Ohio as Mr. HAYES of Ohio wrote, dominating him by the force of superior psychologic force and clearer notions of what constitutes true civil service reform, makes no difference. If the letter of ac eeptanee was a forgery by Mr. CARL SCHURZ, its promises and declarations are invalid; if it was wrung from Mr. HAYES by an exercise of intimidation on the part of Mr. CARL SCHURZ, it is equally invalid. We hold that Mr. HAYES is not bound by Mr. CARL SCHURZ's promises

But even if Mr. HAYES had himself composed the letter of acceptance, without rhetorical or other assistance from the eminent \$200 reform orator, there would still be no force in the objection reluctantly raised by the Springfield Republican.

Supposing, for the sake of the argument, that the letter of acceptance was the legitimate offspring of Mr. HAYES's brain, we call the attention of our contemporary of Western Massachusetts to the exact language of the passage in question. "I desire to perform," says the letter of acceptance, "what I regard as a duty in stating now my inflextble purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term." THE SUN knows, and the Springfield Republican knows, and the whole country, including Mr. HAYES, knows that RUTHERFORD B HAYES was not elected President in 1876 He was defeated at the polls on the seventh of November, 1876. He failed of an election by a quarter of a million of the popular vote, and not less than twenty-one votes in the Electoral College. He was the defeated candidate. and although he was afterward put into the White House by a conspiracy that enlisted many forms of fraud and crime, the historical fact remains that he has never yet been elected President. He can become a candidate again in 1890 without breaking any promise, violating any pledge, or straining in the slightest degree what the Republican styles his "delicate sense of personal honor."

So far, therefore, as the alleged pledge not to run a second time is concerned, there is nothing to prevent the Springfield Republican from embarking in the HAYES movement with all the zeal which it may choose to expend. There are other reasons why he cannot again be the candidate of the Republican party. Chief among these are the facts that he is a fool, and that everybody knows him to be one.

But there are various degrees of folly and we do not think that Mr. HAYES is fool enough to believe that he can ever again. under any circumstances, command a majority of votes in a Republican Convention. If he were disposed to cherish such an idea. there is at least one man in his Fraudulent Cabinet who could speedily disabuse his mind. Whatever influence the Fraudulent Administration can exert to shape the action of next year's Convention will continue to be exacted in behalf of JOHN SHERMAN. whose political interests are now in the as-

Mr. PARKE GODWIN of the Evening Post availed himself of the occasion of the mutual admiration breakfast to Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, at the Century Club, to express the ollowing sentiment:

"I never hear my own name coupled with the presut a certain feeling of contrition and sorrow as well

as of joy." We accept Mr. Godwin's apology, but we are

rather surprised that it should not have appeared as a leading article in the Evening Post.

The criminal carelessness of allowing eams to stand unwatched and unfastened in the streets of this city very nearly resulted in a tragedy yesterday. Just as the crowd of joyous hildren came out of Wallack's Theatre, after the morning performance of "H. M. S. Pinaore," a horse, which had been left standing in Thirteenth street, barnessed to a single truck, started toward Broadway, and soon was dashccurrence startled a double team close by, atached to a larger truck, also unloaded, and in a few seconds these horses were likewise careering down Thirteenth street, without any lriver. Where they were stopped the writer did not notice; but the single horse, after a collision with a coupé, was brought up by a sudden fall on the west sidewalk of Broadway, with his nose within a few feet of a large plateglass window, toward which he had directed his course. If either of these runaways had reached the Thirteenth street crossing on the east side of Broadway twenty seconds later, a number of children would almost certainly have been trampled or crushed to death.

There is a very important difference between the Civil Damage bill, as passed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and the law as it exists in New York. Here the owners of real estate may be held responsible or damages resulting from the use of liquor sold on their premises; but the real estate owner cannot dictate as to whether a license to sell intoxicating liquors should or should not e granted to his tenant. The Massachusetts bill provides that no license shall be granted to sell liquors without the written consent of the owner of the premises, who is thus protected from liability under the act, unless willing to assume the liability.

If there had been among the Pocasset econd Adventists a recognized preacher of fair education and ordinary judgment, a man whom these people accepted as their guide, FREEMAN'S crime would not have be mitted. The leadership which this man hoped attain by proving himself equal to the ultimate test of faith would already have been possessed and beyond his reach by such means those to which he resorted. Intelligent study of the Bible, with almost any creed as ta starting point, tends prevent men from going to extremes in natters of religion. Under the guidance of a fairly intelligent preacher the Pocasset Second Adventists would never have reached that con lition of mind which permitted them to become essories to the murder of FREEMAN's child. Perhaps the generality of persons have not given the clergy credit for the performance of a duty which this Pocasset occurrence causes to stand out for the time being as a highly imortant one: the duty of seeing that their flocks to not make slaughter pens of their folds while yielding to emotions generated by ignorant reading of portions of the Scripture, orto drop this grievous illustration furnished by the intelligent and conservative State of Massachusetts-commit any harmful or ludicrous excess for want of such restraint as ordinary intelligence guiding them would afford. Those who find pleasure-or pain-in alluding to the clergy as a generally useless class, should re-

of mental and spiritual perspiration many preachers who appear to be quite useless keep themselves by their exertions in the direction herein mentioned.

If the Hon. ROBERT H. STRAHAN can carry through the Legislature his bill reducing the salaries of public employees in this city, he will deserve a civic crown as one of our great public

Dr. JOHN BROWN FRENCH, the Belchertown man who won't pay the poll tax exacted of him by the laws of Massachusetts, the same cause for which HENRY THOREAU once went to Concord jail, has now gone to jail himself. In a recent letter to a local newspaper, the Doctor says he is better fed and lodged in the jail than the majority of the Belchertown voters who pay his bills; at the same time he doesn't think it right that the authorities should compel him to eat white bread when he prefers Graham bread, and he complains that there is too much meat in the jail diet. "It is not right," he says, "for any town, county, or State to deprive a person of his personal liberty and compel him to be a cannibal if he happens to be a vegetarian. As to the principle involved in his case, the Doctor says:

of a citizen of the United Paris, it are dwithout representation, which is the genths of republican institutions. If your ment through love as against sovernment by force, and as a natural ht pay one tax without violating my citicions. I trust that the descendants afters still have left enough of respect convictions to provide a means of may possess these natural rights which resident of earth, to enjoy, including

We should say the best thing the Common wealth of Massachusetts could do in this case would be to charge Dr. John Brown French's poll tax to profit and loss.

EDWARD KINNEY, a negro, and MARY tentiary for getting married, having been sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor for violation of the State law which prohibits intermarriages between white and colored persons. KINNEY and HALL were united in wedlock in the District of Columbia, according to the laws of the District, but on their return to Virginia they were arrested, tried, and convicted. KINNEY owns a farm. The case has been taken up to the United States courts, on the ground that the State law is contrary to the Federal Constitution.

One of the technical papers gives the following enumeration of articles manufactured from paper, displayed at the recent Berlin Exhibi tion: Animals, wash basins, water cans, carpeting, bonnets, a ship full rigged, lanterns, hats, masks, shirts, clothes in full suits, straps, hats, handkerchiefs, napkins, bath tubs, buckets, bronzes, flowers, urns, window blinds, asphalt roofing, material for garden walks, coral, jewelry, window curtains, skirts, lace, belting; a house made of pine, with paper roof, ceiling cornice, interior walls, furniture, curtains, chandeliers, carpeting, ornamental doors, man tel and table ornaments; and finally a stove of asbestos paper burning away cheerfully, and not consuming itself.

The Rev. JACK PRICE, a colored preacher in Louisiana, became convinced that in order to save himself from Satan, he must take human life. He went to work with promptitude and energy. He shot one man dangerously, and was about to kill another, when the contents of a gun put an end to his career and saved the trouble and expense of a perplexing judicial investigation. The Rev. Mr. PRICE ems to have been entirely sincere in his religious convictions, but these were of such a peculiar character that his fate will hardly be likely to excite regret,

It is not often that a member of Congress has an opportunity, as Chairman of a committee of investigation, to question a Government contractor in whose employ he has been. If it happened oftener it might be better for the country and the Treasury if not for the contractors. Mr. Munch, the stonecutter from Maine, has the opportunity to elicit some information of value and of interest to the people, and to throw light upon some dark transactions per petrated under GRANT and under the Fraudulent President, and he is evidently determ not to lose the opportunity.

A NOTION FOR DOCTORS.

This Doctor Holds that his Fellow Doctors should Study Beasts as well as Men. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We are

old that the medical profession in the United States is overcrowded, and that there is one physician to every ive hundred people. Under the circumstances, the dotors who have too much leisure must be more alert in looking after the health of such patients as they may obtain. Let me propose to them a new field of profesional work.

It is astonishing how many diseases, many of them angerous and often fatal, are transmitted to the human amily by domesticated animals; and it is no less asto hing to find how few of our doctors know how to trea nem, or, what is more important, how to prevent them hem, or, what is more important, how to prevent them, on account of their inportance of the nature of the maindies of animals. If the milk of a sickly mother injurials and interests the health of her babe, so does the milk of an infirm cow; and cow's milk is the principal article of an infirm cow; and cow's milk is the principal article of the triangle security of children—are now supposed to be traceable to an affection of the cow; and there is no deabt whatever that very many other diseases found in ordinary practice, especially among children, have their origin in the lower creation. The carbonnular diseases of animals, mydrophoba, glanders, and charbon, are communicable and fatal; the so-called Siberian disease rages epidemically among the cattle as well as among the people of the eastern provinces of Russia; the existence of pleuropeumonia among cows is yet in the public memory. y other worm uneases cats these facts show that there is an urgent neces-these facts show that the urgent neces-these facts show the urgent neces-these facts are the urgent neces-the urgent neces-these facts are the urgent neces-the urgent neces-these facts are the urgent neces-the urgent neces-these facts are the urgent neces-the urgent

A Kansas Man's View of the Negro Exodus TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having t Brooklyn nearly ten years ago to obtain a home his frentier county, I must say I have of late been co

Subterranean Telegraphy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sur: I would all your attention to the fact that before the presen-Assembly a bill was duly presented to compet the clear-ance of the thoroughfares of the cities of this State of telegraph posts and wires. This bill is believed to be in the hands of the Committee on Cities. It makes caref

A Ship in Collision with a Whale,

From the Bultimore Stat.
Capt. McLain of the bark Chinampas, which

The Art Amateur is the title of a clever and intelligently written monthly journal, of which the firs number has just appeared. It is published by Mr. Mon branches of the arts as are susceptible of being practises in the household. A large number of these are treated in an interesting way and also illustrated, and there are basides, some articles that are more distinctly critical in their character, and which deal effectively with current member that there is no telling in what a drip | and popular questions in art

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

Lord Beaconsfield has at last gained a guid pro quo for his defeats in South Africa. The Afghan war has been brought to an endand an end satisfactory to the English. The new Ameer has submissively presented himself within the British lines and accepted all the conditions which Lord Lytton dictated to him. The frontier line of the British possessions is to be considerably advanced, and the acquisition of several mountain passes renders the northern boundaries of the British possessions perfectly secure from Russian invasion predatory attacks on the part of the savage hill tribes. The famous Major Cavagnari is to go as a resident British agent to Candahar; he will actually wield the controlling power in the

Government affairs of Afghanistan. The Afghan campaign did not at first promise well for the English, and the reckless way in which it was begun suggested the possibility of a protracted struggle; but the cowardice of Shere Ali, followed by his death, put a speedy end to the strife. In less than six months the rash and almost desperate policy of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton has been crowned with complete success. It is for history to decide what portion of this success is due to the genius of the Prime Minister, and what of it is the sheer luck of a political gambler.

The Prince of Wales sustained a defeat in the House of Lords on the subject of what is known as "the deceased wife's sister bill." This is an old story. The whole question is this: Is it or is it not proper for a widower to marry his late wife's sister? The English clergy, as a rule, strongly oppose the legalizing of such mar-riages. The basis of their argument is that a man is liable to get tired of his wife, and if this bill were to pass, might forcibly get rid of her for the purpose of espousing her younger sister. To assume that the presence in a family of a younger sister of the wife, under the proposed legislation, would be dangerous to the happiness and life of the elder sister, seems a monstrous supposition, yet it is apparently held by a large number of Englishmen.

On the other hand, the advocates of the legal-

ization of such marriages argue that, in case of

the death of the wife, the younger sister is the person best fitted to take charge of the children and the household. In countries like Great Britain, where the surplus of unmarried women is very large, it generally happens that when the old folks die the unmarried girls go to live with their married sisters. The letter thus find their household cares lightened. When a farmer, a laborer, or a workingman loses his wife, he almost invariably her sister to take her place. It is with them a matter of convenience, and they have always been in favor of such marriages. But the clergy have steadily fought against the proposed change. Almost every year the question of "the deceased wife's sister comes before Parliament, but until now it has never had the support of royalty. It appears, however, that the advocacy of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh proved of no avail. The bill, supported this time by the petition of over 3,000 Norfolk farmers, was defeated on the second reading. All the Bishops, with the exception of the Bishop of Ripon, voted

against it. From Zululand there has been no news lately. except that Lord Chelmsford asks for some reenforcements. Labouchère, with his habitual naughtiness, gives a curious explanation of the origin of the present war in South Africa. Be evidently holds that a woman is to be looked for at the bottom of every row:

for at the bottom of every row:

Cetywayo loved Arabella, the barmaid of a missionary
who sold brandy at his store. Cetywayo's intentions
were honorable and he wished to marry Arabella. Nor
was that maiden loth to exchange the bar for a savage
palace. But Cetywayo's respected parents objected to the
match, and the missionary was afraid that if he
consented to the marriage his license to sell
liquor would be taken away. On coming to the
throne, Cetywayo banished the missionary, and showed
himself by no means a friend to the rum selling missionaries. Sir Bartle Frere, however, favors these gentry.
Thus, thanks to Arabella and to ajmissionary wanting to
make money by the sale of spirits, we are landed in the
Zulin war.

In Russia the Nihilist terror is evidently unabated, but the reports of the repressive measures taken by the Government of the Czar seem have been greatly exaggerated. The St. Petersburg official newspapers reduce the number of arrests from thousands to hundreds, and declare that the army is all right as to loyalty. It is asserted that only three commissioned off cers have been arrested since February last, one of whom has already been hanged for pardicipation in the murder of Gen. Mezenzoff. The Emperor is quietly residing in the Crimea where Prince Alexander of Battenberg, the newly elected ruler of Bulgaria, is to pay him a visit. The vast empire is to remain for a month or two under the rule of half a dozen Governors. General holding dictatorial powers, and of a central governmental committee under the pres idency of the Heir Apparent. The Czar will resume the reins in July, upon his return to

Peterhoff, his suburban residence. The festivities which have lately taken place at Amsterdam show anew the fallacy of the assumption that Europe is becoming republican. The old King of Holland is supposed to be de tested by his subjects just as much as his late wife, who died a little over a year ago, was adored by them. He is an old debauchee of 62 years of age, and has compromised himself all over the world by his attentions to women, including the famous Mme. Musard, and more ecently with the charming Morocco prima donna, Mme. Ambre. When his marriage with the young Princess of Waldeck Pyrmont was announced, there was a general outery throughout the quaint and sluggish Netherlands. The outside world supposed that the King would not dare to impose his new wife upon his subjects. It appears, however, that he has done so, and with great suc cess, too. After his wedding tour he returned to Amsterdam, and was received as heartily as he could wish. The festivities lasted for sev eral days, and the loyal citizens of Amsterdam presented the new Queen with a superb set of diamonds. Since the capital of Holland is famous as a centre of the world's trade in jewels. the splendor of the jewels can be imagined. The London Graphic or the Hiustrated News will probably give us an idea of them next week Spain appears to be suffering from a partial amine. The scarcity of bread is so great that the Government has had to take control of the bake shops and the bread market generally. A proposition has been brought forward to abolish the duty on foreign breadstuffs, but it is strongly opposed by the landed aristocracy whose influence in the Cortes is at present

the imperial throne of the Austro-Hungarian empire, is at present visiting in Madrid, where e was received in grand state. The recent romantic marriages of wealthy young ladies with carmen and coachmen in this ountry seem to have found a very unpleasant sort of echo on the other side of the water. The Truth says that a divorce suit is impending which will create a prodigious scandal in British

paramount. The rumors that King Alfonso

XII. is going to marry the Austrian Arch

duchess Mary appear to have some founda

tion. At all events an intimacy has suddenly

sprung up between the Courts of Madrid and

Vienna. Archduke Rudolph, Heir Apparent to

high life:

The visit to this country of Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert of "Pinafore" fame has been finally fixed for next autumn. The two gentlemen are now busily engaged in the production at the London Opera Comique of the new farce, "The Burglars," The libretto seems to be built upon the adventures of six burglars, who break into a house, and fall in love with six pretty daughters of the worthy householder whose domicile they have invaded. The police are called in, and the whole party taken before the magistrate. A duke in some way gets mixed up in the matter, and the whole love with six pretty daughters of the worthy company-duke, magistrate, father, daughters, and burglars-dance and sing in a style said to be as funny as anything in "Pinafore" or

Trial by Jury." Paris is doing very little except showing off will each day be put in the church where the Assembly fts admirable equipages. The horse show at | meets.

the Palais de L'Industrie has just ended, and there is an open field for the Salon on Tuesday next. The horses have made room for the pictures. The close of the show has considerable increased the number of brilliant turnouts at the Bois. Though the French have made considerable progress of late in the coaching line, the best Parisian four-in-hands belong to foreigners, among whom Mr. Bischoffsheim, the Jewish banker: Mr. Ephrussi, the Greek banker, and Mr. Ponce de Léon are the most prominent. Little Ponce de Léon is well known in New York. He was here some years ago as aide-de-camp of Don Carlos, a position which he still retains, with the pleasant improvement of having married a millionaire's daughter.

SUNBEAMS.

N. L. T.

-The Church of the Messiah, in Brooklyn, raised enough money by its Easter offerings to pay off -The Lenox Library is said to be unsur-

passed in the number of rare editions of the Bible in its possession, in all languages. -In St. Ouen, a suburb of Paris inhabited

estly by workingmen, a new room has been opened for Protestant services. It is well filled. -The gifts of \$136,000 to Rochester Theo-

logical Seminary stimulated certain wealthy brethren who had not given, and the result is the increase of the original sum to \$150,000. -In Pittsburgh, Sunday is a more quiet day than it was. The Mayor and the police operate to-gether, and no such extremes have been resorted to as in the attempts at reform in Newark.

-Several barrels of clothing have gone from the Second Church of Oberlin, Ohio, to the colored refugees at St. Louis. The ladies provided the clothes and the Sunday school children paid the freight.

—At Gethsemane Episcopal Church, St.

Paul, Minn., Bishop Whipple confirmed twenty-three new converts, and then administered the communion service. Among the communicants were twelve Indiana.

—Prof. Schenkel delivers at Heidelberg lectures on the Ten Commandments, which he flavors with rationalism to such an extent as to keep away all but three of his students. With this select audience he

proceeds, however. The rooms of the evangelical lec-turers have all the students they can seat. -To such an extent has civilization adanced in the Sandwich Islands that many of the isl anders wear boots which cost about \$14 a pair. The grandfather of these islanders went not only barefoot but generally naked. The Rev. Titus Coan writes that missionary effort has largely effected the change.

-Evangelist Neednam has been holding meetings at Dr. Goodell's church in St. Louis. Many o the pasters of the Evangelical churches are with him. Throngs attend the meetings, and many conversions are reported. Messrs. Bromly and Hutchinson, two evangel-

-In Buffalo there are ten Baptist churches, three of which conduct their services in German. Washington Street Church has a membership of 563, under the Rev. Dr. Hotchkiss. The next is Cedar Street Church, which numbers 325. From this the number of members runs all he way down to 75. All of these churches are reported as in healthy condition. -In the University of Edinburgh a schol-

arship has been established for a medical student who desires to combine medicine and theology in his mission-ary work, either at home or abroad. This scholarship will be open to competition to all students who are properly qualified, but those from the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society are to have the preference. -Moy Jin Kee's new mission and Sunday school, in Mott street, have opened well, but Moy wants help, both in men and money. His Sunday school is a

queer one, and is well worth visiting; but people who visit such a place should remember that, while a visit of curiosity is an intrusion, the visitor is always welcome who leaves a cash remembrance of his visit. -William Tell's old chapel, near Lake Lucerne, has been carefully taken down, the frescoes hav-ing been for the most part preserved. A new building is take the place of the old one. But the question as to

whether there ever was any such person as William Tell gives rise to doubts as to the precise wording for the in-scription which is to set forth the why and wherefore of the erection of the new chapel. -The Baptist ministers have for their essayist to-morrow the Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman, who has just completed his sixteenth year as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia. His subject will be "The Atonement." Brother Fulton is expected

to be on hand, but, as the subject is not one which, when discussed, need arouse Fultonian opposition, it is under stood that the brethren will enjoy a peaceful time. -A minister in Colorado named Darley has within a year organized two churches, built one house of worship and a parsonage, bought a church organ, established two Sunday schools and three prayer meetings, taught three catechism classes, and supplied six preaching stations. The minister who would do half as much work as this in a fashionable city church would expect two consecutive vacations of six months each, with a trip to Europe and his expenses paid.

-Twenty-three of the twenty-nine members of the senior class of the Allegheny Theological Sen inary have offered themselves as missionaries, some for fields in this country, and some to go among the heathen of far-off lands. This is much better than if the young Missionary work is not in as great demand as pastoral work. It is harder labor, requires greater talent, and does not pay as well as the good churches do. Besides, the reign missionary is cut off from the privileges of home society and friends, and obliged, in most instances, to keep company with exceedingly disagreeable heathen, who are unpleasant company for a man of culture.

-To-day the Sunday schools will study he prophecy of " The Saviour's Call," as found in Isaiah v., 1-11. This is the well-known chapter beginning,
"Ho, every one that thirsteth." The burden of the
prophecy it contains is that the coming Messiah would be abundantly able to relieve the thirst and hunger of every starved soul who would be willing to accept it is invitation. The prophecy embraces not only the Jewa, but all other people. The lesson is one of free salvation, from which there is no exclusion on account of birth or condition. God is represented as infinitely willing to save all who will accept salvation. It is offered, how-ever, on compliance with the set terms. The wicked must forsake his way, and not expect to be saved if he entinue in his wickedness.

-The First Congregational Church of Chicago has on band an embarrassing case of discipline. Brother Turner, a leading business man, was a member of the church and a Sunday school teacher. He was not at ease regarding the future punishment of the wicked, believing that, in some way and at some time, God would give sinners a chance, even beyond the present life. So he resigned his Sunday school class, and asked the hurch to grant him a letter of withdrawal. This the thurch declines to do, its practice being to grant letters of dismissal only to members who desire to connect themelves with other churches. This Mr. Turner does not in tend to do. He wants to be an outsider, and not a member of any church. The subject is under consideration. The robability is that Mr. Turner, if he cannot get from the church the letter he asks for, will turn his back upon the concern and go out. But he prefers to go in a respectful nanner, and with the endorsement of his brethren to the effect that, though his views differ from theirs, he is a Christian in good standing.

-A few Sundays ago a church in Brooklyn vas nominally relieved of the burden of its indebte line by means of subscriptions pledged under the influence of the personal presence of a great "debtraiser." On the infinential members in a neighboring church the influential members in a neighboring church, on being asked what he thought of the emancipation of this church from debt, said, "Oh, it's all besh. Not hair of those subscriptions will ever be paid. There's A, who hasn't a dollar to his name. He subscribes \$200. There's B, who owes for a year's rent, which he will never pay, the subscribes \$50. There's C, who subscribes \$10. He subscribes \$50 in our church three years age, and we never got a dollar of it." And so did this brother cothrough the whole list, showing that the debt-burdened church was not by any means as much better off for through the whole list, showing that the debt-burdened church was not by any means as much better off for these pledges as the public supposed. He said, however, that there were some solid men in the church who would pay what they promised. If the shrinkage amounts to no more than 30 per cent, of the amount pledged, the church people may think themselves lucky.

-It is gratifying to know that the arrangements at Saratoga for the Presbyterian General Assembly, which meets on Thursday, are so complete that no two commissioners need sleep in the same bed. This is a great comfort, for when a suoring minister isput to rest with one who does not snore, the non-snorer somerally feels cause of complaint. With the present taste for ecclesiastical litization, a minister, who stoody recreased eclesiastical litigation, a minister who should rep himself as a non-snorer and was at night found to milty of the objectionable practice, might wake in the norming and find himself charged with "falsehood and deceit." The difficulty of procuring trustworthy connecting the trustworthy of dence in regard to the brethren who snore might involuding almost as great labor as was performed by the Communications. tce which ransacked the social and busin for material and witnesses for the Brooklyn trial. It pleasant to be fold that the commissioners who go to the Assembly will find on both lines of boats on the Hudssion of the Assembly. In addition to the attractions and comforts already named, the brethren will be happy in the fact that for their especial benefit the customary fee of the hack driver has been reduced from 50 cents to 25, and that a whole barrel of water from one of the springs